IN THE CLAIMS:

1-22. (Cancelled)

23. (Currently amended) A method for the generation of HLA-haploidentical antigen presenting cells for the treatment of tumor diseases in a patient comprising the following steps:

- providing antigen-presenting cells from a semi-allogeneic donor which are HLA-haploidentical with respect to those of the patient;
- introducing proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides which are overexpressed in tumor cells or are obtained from autologous tumor cells into the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells.

24. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 23 wherein proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA, respectively, encoding said proteins and/or peptides from several different tumor cell lines are introduced into the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells.

25. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 23 characterized in that first RNA from tumor cells is reverse transcribed into cDNA, the cDNA is amplified by means of PCR and subsequently the cDNA is transcribed into RNA.

26. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 23 wherein antigen-presenting cells of two different HLA-haploidentical individuals are used.

27. (Currently amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising antigen-presenting cells into which proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides which are overexpressed in tumor cells of a patient with a tumor disease or are derived from tumor cells from the patient have been introduced, wherein the antigen-presenting cells are semi-allogeneic and HLA-haploidentical with respect to those of the patient.

28. (Previously presented) The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 27, wherein the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells are characterized in that said proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides which are overexpressed in tumor cells or are derived from autologous tumor cells are selected from the following tumor cells: carcinomas, tumor cells of the hematopoietic system, cells of mesenchymal tumors, cells of epithelial tumors, cells of ectodermal tumors, and cells of embryonic tumors from undifferentiated tissue.

29. (Previously presented) The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 27, wherein the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells contain proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides from several different tumor cell lines.

30. (Previously presented) The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 27, wherein the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells are characterized in that said antigen-presenting cells are dendritic cells or macrophages.

31. (Cancelled)

32. (Previously presented) A composition according to claim 27 characterized in that it is a vaccine.

33. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of tumor diseases in a patient comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of semi-allogeneic HLA-haploidentical antigen presenting cells into which proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides which are overexpressed in tumor cells or are obtained from autologous tumor cells have been introduced.

34. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 33 characterized in that said HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells are used for the treatment of tumors comprising: carcinomas, tumors of the hematopoietic system, mesenchymal tumors, epithelial tumors, ectodermal tumors, and embryonic tumors from undifferentiated tissue.

35. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 33 characterized in that HLA haploidentical antigen-presenting cells of two different HLA-haploidentical individuals are used.

36. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 35 characterized in that RNA is employed which has been reverse transcribed from autologous tumor cells into cDNA, the cDNA has been amplified by means of PCR and subsequently the cDNA has been transcribed into RNA.

37. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 33 characterized in that said HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells are applied by the intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular route.

38. (Previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein, into the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells, proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA, respectively, encoding said proteins and/or peptides overexpressed in tumor cells or are derived from autologous tumor cells have been introduced in recombinant form.

39. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 23 characterized in that RNA or DNA or cDNA is introduced into the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells which encodes tumor-defined antigens, wherein the tumor-defined antigens are antigens overexpressed in the tumor cells.

40. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 23 characterized in that said. antigen-presenting cells are dendritic cells or macrophages.

41. (Previously presented) The method of claim 33, wherein, into the HLA haploidentical antigen-presenting cells, proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides from several different tumor cell lines have been introduced for the treatment of tumor diseases in said patient.

42. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 41 wherein pooled cRNA from two or three different tumor cell lines is introduced.

43. (Previously presented) The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 28, wherein the carcinomas are selected from the group consisting of ovarian, mammary and renal cell carcinomas, the tumor cells of the hematopoietic system are selected from the group consisting of leukemias and lymphomas, the mesenchymal tumors are sarcomas, the ectodermal tumors are melanomas, and/or the cells of embryonic tumors from undifferentiated tissue are selected from the group consisting of blastomas and teratomas.

44. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 34, wherein the carcinomas are selected from the group consisting of ovarian, mammary and renal cell carcinomas, the tumor cells of the hematopoietic system are selected from the group consisting of leukemias and lymphomas, the mesenchymal tumors are sarcomas, the ectodermal tumors are melanomas, and/or the cells of embryonic tumors from undifferentiated tissue are selected from the group consisting of blastomas and teratomas.

45. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 39, wherein the tumor-defined antigens are selected from the group. consisting of oncogenes, proteins providing a growth advantage to the tumor and/or ensuring its survival, cell cycle

regulatory proteins, transcription factors, mucins, and proteins involved in the regulation of cell division.

46. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 45, wherein the tumor antigens are HER2/neu, PSMA, WT-I, MUC-I, or telomerase.